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The Foresight of Fifty Years Ago.

One remark made by Admiral Jouett, of the retired list, in a lately reported conversation, is suggestive. The subject was the recent stirring events in the Caribbean Sea; and, recalling the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, by which the United States guaranteed the neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of New Granada there, the Admiral said he hardly knew "how such a treaty came to be made. At that time California was to us an undiscovered country, and there was no railroad across the Isthmus. Yet, for no reason except from a prophetic point of view, the United States was made responsible for the neutrality of the Isthmus and for the preservation of Colombia from invasion.'

The historic facts are, indeed, that the war with Mexico, which gave us California. had still to be fought; that the treaty of peace was not made until February, 1848, during which month also gold was first found in the valley of the Sacramento; finally, that the railroad across the Isthmus was not completed until 1855. Yet the importance of that narrow neck of land connecting the two American continents had been obvious for generations, and American statesmen of fifty years ago were both prescient and patriotic enough to secure the control of the Isthmus by that guarantee of New Granada's 'rights of sovereignty and property' there which now holds good for Colombia.

Admiral Jouerr, it will be remembered was the officer sent to the 1sthmus by Secretary WHITNEY ten years ago, in charge of the naval forces then landed to protect American rights and property and to keep open and safe the transit between Panama and Colon. Some furious insurgents had set fire to Colon, and they also held Panama. The treaty of 1846 enabled us to occupy both places, to patrol the railway, and to save the Isthmus not only to commerce but to the reorganized Government of Colombia. It appears from a report just made by Commander IDE of the Alert, now at Panama, that Colon was also this year in danger of being burned by the revolutionists, who, however, were awed by marines landed from the Atlanta. Be this as it may, the value of the right acquired by the United States in 1846 to interfere on the Isthmus, thus shutting out the intervention of European countries, has been fully tested by

If only we could have some of the far sighted ability and the Americanism which framed that treaty, to guide our interna tional relations of to-day i

The Cable to Hawaii.

A movement is said to be in progress on the Pacific coast for the laying of a telegraphic wire to Hawaii and thence to Japan. The project is represented to be independent of reliance upon what Congress may do in the matter; yet no doubt it takes account of the measure passed by the Senate at the last session for the laying of such a cable by the Government, through a contract with individuals or a company. Any private company would naturally plan the laying of a wire entirely across the ocean; but it would tee or subsidy for the line as far as Hawaii. if that should be substituted for the proposed Government enterprise.

Senator Morgan, in advocating the Senate measure as a substitute for the proposal to give our consent to the lease of Nihoa, or Necker, or French Frigate Shoal Island, as a landing station for a British cable, called attention to the fact that eight years before, when Mr. BAYARD was Secretary of State, Mr. CLEVELAND's annual message, in speaking of the Hawaiian Islands, had declared that "the importance of telegraphic communication between those islands and the United States should not be overlooked." Mr. MOBGAN added: "Sir, I have not overlooked it; I have not forgotten it; I have not abandoned that ground." Those, in fact, were days when Mr. BAYARD was alive to the importance of taking every needful step, as the development of events might warrant, for preventing encroachments upon American interests and footbolds in the Pacific, whether in Hawaii or in Samoa.

In those days, too, what concerned Mr. BAYARD's attention and that of his countrymen was not communication between Honolulu and Vancouver, but "between those islands and the United States." And if the importance of that communication was too great to be overlooked then, what shall be said of it now, when Hawaii may soon be

brought into the Union? Mr. BAYARD's influence continued to be thrown in this same direction of "paramount influence" in Hawaii, and of the employment of all proper means to secure One such appliance is telegraphic communication, and it is desirable, therefore, that the control of such communication should be in American rather than in foreign hands. In 1888, two years after his first message, Mr. CLEVELAND reverted to the subject in these words:

"In the vast field of Oriental commerce now un folded from our Pacific borders no feature present stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submi

e telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawalian group in relation to our Pacific States creates a natural in terdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treatles were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercia

From whatever source the idea was adopted, this language reads like Mr. CLEVE-LAND's own; and it will be observed that he uses the term "interdependency" in speaking of the geographical situation of the Hawaiian group in relation to our country. But It is suggestive of what has since occurred that when Mr. CLEVELAND's last communication to Congress on the subject was made it transmitted a project for giving consent to a British cable, with not a word of suggestion that it would be better to substitute one of our own.

Congress, however, has never abandoned the original plan. Four years ago the Senate passed a bill giving to a company therein named a subsidy large enough to cover, first and last, the antire estimated expense of laying a cable to Hawaii. The render that province, because it contains

House did not concur, but during the same session sent to the Senate a bill, which became a law, appropriating money for a survey by United States vessels of a route for such a cable. That survey was, in fact, made. At the last session the proposed authorization of the cable took the form, as has been said, of empowering the President to contract for laying it, "said cable to be owned and operated by the United States Government." But the item was inserted in an annual appropriation bill, adjournment was near, and the House rejected it. There is no ground for assuming that at the long session next winter, a proper bill, seasonably introduced and explained, could not be carried in both Houses.

Meanwhile Congress has withheld its consent from the proposed exemption of one of the three islands spoken of from the operation of Article IV. of our reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. That at least leaves the matter as What is this treaty stipulation? It reads as follows:

"It is agreed on the part of his Hawaiian Majesty that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or territory in his domin-ions, or grant any special privileges or rights of use therein to any other power, State, or Government."

The full importance of the restriction thus placed in that document years ago, even before our political relations with Hawaii had assumed their present importance, may best be understood, perhaps, in its relation to the present subject, by referring to a letter signed by SANDFORD FLEMING and W. HEPWORTH MERCER. These gentlemen were representatives of Great Britain and her colonies for the purpose of arranging the cable project. In a letter sent by them to Mr. HATCH, the Hawalian Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, Oct. 17, 1894, occurs this passage:

"We propose to inform the British Government of your inquiry whether they would accept the sover signty of Necker Island, or some other uninhabited island, on condition that no subsidy is required from you. As we explained, we have not felt at liberty to entertain that question ourselves, as we were deflnitely instructed not to ask for the sovereignty of any sland, but only for a lease simply for the purpose of the cable."

In other words, Hawaii, naturally eager for telegraphic communication with the mainland, and ill-treated by Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Administration, appears from this letter actually to have made an inquiry as to whether, if she should part with her sovereignty over one of her islands, transferring that sovereignty to Great Britain, she could secure a cable without paying the sum of \$35,000 yearly for fifteen years, which the proposals of Messrs. FLEMING and MER-CER had required of her as a subsidy.

It will be seen, therefore, that in more than one way the question of who shall construct and control the cable to Hawaii becomes important to our Government. Whether it was wise for Hawaii to suggest giving up the sovereignty of Nihoa or Bird Island, or of some other uninhabited spot on the outskirts of her domains, to Great Britain, rather than pay the heavy aggregate of \$525,000 for her share of the cable subsidy, is another matter. Without going into that, it is enough to point out that no dog-in-the manger policy will suffice for us in regard to Hawaii, either as to a cable or as to other matters affecting her prosperity.

Even the agreement drawn up by Messrs. FLEMING and MERCER, providing for a lease of an island and not for sovereignty over it prescribes that the lease shall "inure and continue until the cable and the connecting line to Honolulu are finally and permanently abandoned." That gives a long prospect of British occupation, in view of the possibility of the annexation of Hawaii to the Union And if, as has been suggested, the United States should simply consent to an exemption of the island fixed upon from the provisions of the reciprocity treaty, what guarantes would there be against subsequent arrangements between Great Britain and Hawaii of the character indicated in the inquiry about "sovereignty" already spo-

We think it probable, therefore, that the question of a cable to Hawaii will come up before Congress at the next session, and that reflection meanwhile upon what it really involves may lead to definite action. since a decision upon it can hardly be much longer postponed.

The Armistice Between Japan and

China. The assent of the Japanese Government to the request of China's plenipotentiaries for an armistice is attributed to the Mikadola wish to testify regret for the attempt to assassinate LI HUNG CHANG. But nobody questioned the sincerity of the regret for this unfortunate occurrence, which already had been officially expressed, and it is in probable that Japan would have taken so grave a step as that of arresting all military operations at this favorable juncture, unless there were good reasons for believing that her terms of peace would be accepted by the Chinese commissioners.

We shall soon know what those terms are. and whether England or any other of the Western powers considers the conditions imposed on China so oppressive as to call for interposition. It will be remembered that England lifted not a finger to protest against the dismemberment of France in 1871, coupled though this was with the exaction of the enormous indemnity of a thousand million dollars. Some excuse, however, may be made for the apparent indifference of Englishmen to the fate of a country which had been their ally in the Crimean war; for, whatever sympathy for France may have been felt in London or Vienna, it was prevented from taking practical shape by the attitude of the Czar, ALEXANDER II., who distinctly forbade interference. A similar position may now be taken by NICHOLAS II. on behalf of Japan, if it be true that the Tokio Government has offered to advise its protégé, the nominal ruler of the Hermit Kingdom, to cede to Russia seaport on the northeastern coast the Corean peninsula, together with a right of approach by land from Russian Manchuria. The harbor, which has been long coveted for the development of Russia's naval power in the North Pacific, is Port Lazaref. This is situated in 89° 25' north latitude, at the western angle of Broughton Bay; it has an area of some thirty-six square miles, is well protected, and furnishes excellent anchoring ground Either Port Lazaref or some equally good harbor, accessible during the winter season, Russia is determined to have at the expense of either Corea or China, and it will be an act of wisdom on Japan's part to conciliate her most powerful neighbor by furthering its wishes in this particular.

With the moral support of Russia once secured, Japan would doubtless be eventually able to extort from China a cession of the extra-mural province of Shing-King or Liau-Tung, a great part of which has been traversed by the Japanese soldiers. But so long as Pekin remained uncaptured, the Chinese Government would be loath to sur-

not only the great naval fortress of Port Arthur, but also Mukden, the historical capital of the Manchu princes who two and a half centuries ago made themselves masters of the Celestial Empire. It is scarcely credible that at this stage of the war Li HUNG CHANG would be authorized to cede Shing-King in perpetuity, though no reasonableobjection could be made to the temporary occupation of Port Arthur, and of Wei-Hai-Wei on the opposite promontory in China proper, pending the payment of the stipulated indemnity. What will be the amount of this indemnity is not yet known, but it is expected to cover not only the sums actually expended by the Mikado in the prosecution of the contest, but also damages for the destroyed lives and property of his subjects. That Formosa and the adjacent Pescadores Islands will pass under Japanese sovereignty may be taken for granted, whatever doubt

may hang over the remaining terms of peace That Japan may secure the full fruits of victory is the hope of her American well-wishers, who from the outset of the war have watched with lively interest her remarkable naval and military achieve ments.

The Deaconesses of the Episcopal

Church. In 1889 the General Convention of the Episcopal Church adopted a canon providing for the appointment of desconesses by any Bishop. They must be unmarried women of at least twenty-five years of age, "of devout character and proved fitness," and must have received a special preparatory training, both technical and religious, extending through a period of two years. Their function is "to assist the minister in the care of the poor and sick, the religious training of the young and others, and the work of moral reformation." They may resign their office at any time, and may be suspended or removed by the Bishop for cause, after a hearing. They are set apart for the function by an appropriate religious service, but no special garb is prescribed for them.

The deaconesses, accordingly, are distinct from the members of the sisterhoods, or communities, which now exist in the Episcopal Church. They are not separated from the world and distinguished by the peculiarity of their dress, after the manner of the Roman Catholic orders, but continue to live in the world, and, to use the words of the Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON of Grace Church, are free to mingle in society easily and naturally. Moreover, a deaconess, who is the assistant of the rector of the parish, and is assigned by him to her duties as such, is paid a stipend sufficient for her support; and as she is under no perpetual yows, she renders free-will service merely. This liberty does not make the office of

deaconess any more attractive to pious Episcopal women desirous of devoting them selves to the service of the Church. Most of those who think they have a vocation in that direction prefer to enter upon a distinctly religious life under the restrictions of the austere discipline sisterhoods associated in communities, and marked by a peculiar symbolic garb. In their religious exaltation they are auxious to be separated from the world in their manner of life, their dress, and their thoughts. Probably even perpetual vows would not be distasteful to them, at least when they start out in their new life, and practically there are members of Episcopal sisterhoods who have made such yows in their hearts, though they may not be required for admission to the orders. The members of the brotherhood or order of the Holy Cross take them and regard them as a religious obligation, the special purpose of the foundation of their community being "the revival of monastic orders in our Church." Dr. HUNTINGTON, in a sermon preached last year, on the occasion of the setting apart of deaconesses by Bishop Por-TER, discouraged this tendency toward a monastic or conventual life, with its perpetual vows and severe discipline, though he recognized the impulse to it in human nature, and suggested that "a larger amount of blessing will come to society from sistercode which have a door of as a door of ingress." That is not the sentiment of the party in the Episcopal Church which calls itself the Catholic, but represents rather the views of what is known as the Broad Church party. The distinctively religious life, or the regular life, says the Holy Cross Magazine, is "a necessary outcome of the Catholic revival in the Anglican communion;" and that organ of monasticism looks forward to the time when its order, now small, will become extensive, even as compared with "the great commu nities of other portions of the Catholic Church. This order, having its seat at Westminster, in Maryland, is not endowed, but depends "upon the alms of those who give us out of their abundance or out of their little;" and the ambition of its members is to erect there, "it may be with our own hands, a monastery, that we may give to the American Church a permanent witness to the life of counsels," " a house of piety and

peace, where those who seek to follow CHRIST in the perfect life may find their place." In accordance with the requirement of special preparation for deaconesses, a training school for that purpose was established in association with Grace Church in 1890. Since then the institution has been incorporated as the New York Training School for Deaconesses, and it has no other connection with Grace parish than that its classes receive their instruction in the parish house. It is provided with a regular faculty, and the course of study, extending over two years, includes the Bible, as interpreted by the leading commentators, among others the liberal Robertson Smith, theology, Church history, liturgies, hygiene, and the art of teaching, with instruction in the Greek Testament as an elective study. It requires special attention to the art of cooking for the sick poor, and nursing them, and the students obtain practical experience in it by the daily care of the sick in actual hos pital service during three months of each of the two years. The limit of the age of admission is eighteen years as the minimum. and thirty-five years as the maximum, with discretion in the Dean as to taking older applicants under special circumstances. For the present, no more than ten students are admitted to the junior class. If residents of this city, they receive their instruction and text books without charge. If they are from out of town they pay \$200 a year, for which they obtain board at the schoolhouse, or St Faith's, on East Twelfth street, besides instruction and text books: a very moderate sum. The first graduating class, in 1892, consisted of four members; that of 1894, of seven members, and at present there are thirteen students in the school, including seven special students pursuing the course without reference to entering the discounte.

It will be seen, therefore, that in this diocese the recruiting of the ranks of deacon esses is necessarily slow, and apparently the new order has not become popular among Episcopalian women. Unquestionably it is not so popular as it would

party as consistent Republicans. It soon wearing a peculiar habit and living a life more purely conventual; but the young women who pass through this school are qualified to render valuable service in the many favorite parish activities which now occupy so much of the energy of Episcopal churches in the large towns. They become trained nurses, and probably their clerical instructors take care that they shall not develop into disputatious theologians whom it would be uncomfortable for the rectors of the parishes to which they are assigned, to encounter and subdue. The only vow a deaconess is required to take is an affirmative answer to this question of the form for setting her apart: "Will you the form for setting her apart: endeavor, so long as you shall hold this office, faithfully to fulfil the duties of the same without fickleness or waywardness! reading this accusation, it must be remem-

Three Women.

During the past three months we have kept an eye upon three particular women out West, the three who are members of the Legislature of the State of Colorado: Mrs. FRANCES KLOCK, Mrs. CLARA CRESSINGHAM, and Mrs. CARRIE CLYDE HOLLY. Never until this year have women rendered service as members of a State Legislature; and it has been interesting to watch the career of these notable three, sitting as lawmakers in the

Denver State House during the session. All of the three are women of pleasing appearance and ripe age. All of them are vives; all of them, we believe, are happily married; and it is said that the husbands of all of them are proud of the eminence which they have won. Mrs. HOLLY is a native of New York, Mrs. CRESSINGHAM was born in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Klock's birthplace was somewhere in Massachusetts. We learn from a Denver contemporary that all of them are mothers. All of them are Republicans of very strong political sympathics.

They were elected in last November, after the hottest political campaign ever known in Colorado, in an election which was ar extraordinary triumph of Republicanism over Populism. They stumped the counties in which they were candidates; they delivered electioneering speeches that made a deep impression; they overcame all their Populist and Democratic adversaries; and women voters as well as men voters marched in order to the polls and cast their ballots for them. As many as 70,000 of the women of Colorado voted at the November election, and it was largely through their influence that the political revolution in the State was accomplished. The women had campaign clubs in every county: there were parades of women voters. and the liveliest rivalry between the contending parties to secure their votes. The three women lawmakers did not slip into the Colorado Legislature; they fought their way into it. Two months after election they took their places with the other representatives of the fifty-six counties of the Cen-

tennial State. Before referring to their labors during the session, it is proper to say that their demeanor throughout has been marked by he utmost propriety. They do not belong o the cranky or the overemotional kind of human beings; they are level-headed, selfpossessed, and not too self-assertive; two of them, including the eldest of them, are possessed of a pretty strong will; and all hree of them are well versed in the business of politics, possessing, likewise, all necessary knowledge of legislative law. Not one of them is half as skilful in political manipulation as the remarkable woman who, as THE SUN correspondent at Denver recently said, is the "political boss" to whom they are faithful; but all of them know enough about business to carry it on advantageously. It has not appeared from the proceedings of the Legislature that any one of the three is gifted with the highest qualities of statesmanship; but that can be said of the man members as well. It has not been made manifest during the session that any one of them is an orator of high rank; but, indeed, we have few enough thunder and lightning man orators among us. We have not had the luck to read a passage of the best kind of eloquence in the rts of the speeches of the three during the session, though we must say that upon one occasion, when a bill in the inter est of women was under debate, Mrs. CAR-RIE CLYDE HOLLY, the member from Pue blo, delivered a speech superior to that of any of the men who took part in the debate. It gives us pleasure to say that, considering the freshness of the women in legislation. they performed satisfactorily enough their labors in the lower House of the Legislature of Colorado.

It gives us pleasure also to say that, at nearly all times, the woman members were treated most courteously by the man members. At the opening of the session the wo men had the privilege of choosing their desks before the men were allowed to draw lots for their places; and repeatedly they gained the right to the floor when men were desirous of securing it. For one of the women, who is of very low stature, and had to stand on tiptoe when addressing the House, in case she desired to be seen, a small platform was built by means of which she was raised to a level with her fellow members. The members were all attention, in the earlier part of the session, as soon as any one of the women rose to speak, and, in truth, the women enjoyed a good many privileges which were not granted to the other representatives. The first occasion on which there was anything like disrespect shown by any man toward any of the women was upon the day of the election of a United States Senator, when a rude man member thought fit to say that women would be in danger of suffer ing from retaliation if they went too far in assailing the character of candidates for the Senatorship. On a number of other occasions there was a clash between the wo man members and some of the ill-mannered man members. Yet, after all, it was but rarely that the man members forgot that, though they were Coloradians, they were at the same time Americans. It was after an episode in the Legislature that the Denver correspondent of THE SUN spoke in a discouraging manner. "It is evident to the most easual observer here," he said, "that, since woman has become man's legislative equal, all romantic allusions concerning her have been dissipated, and she is regarded as indifferently as if she were but a man." It is most regrettable that our correspondent felt himself impelled to make this remark. Mankind cannot afford to lose the lovely romance of womanhood, even for the sake of polities.

The first service rendered by the woman members in the Colorado Legislature, after the election of a Speaker, in which they took part, was truly interesting. To them was assigned the duty of escorting Speaker HUMPHREY to the chair and introducing him to the House. They performed this duty excellently, and the speech of presentation by Mrs. KLOCK was at once neat and appropriate. Thereafter they shared in all the business that was brought up. They introduced bills; they joined in the debates, and be if it were strictly a sisterhood, they voted almost uniformly with their

became evident that they entertained posttive opinions upon questions with which women are not ordinarily familiar, and one of them at least, in dealing with measures of an unpartisan kind, seemed sometimes to have a disposition toward independent thought. They were attentive to the proceedings and alert in their ways. They got along well with each other. Their influence was often sought for by the man members. "The men," said Representative CRESSING-HAM, "soon found out that we women would not enter into deals, or connive with them in playing caucus tricks." This boastful claim was contradicted, at one time, by the wife of ex-Governor WAITE, who said that more than one of the Colorado women would sell out for a package of chewing gum. But, while

bered that WAITE was defeated last Novem-

ber, as a candidate for reflection as Governor, by the woman voters of Colorado. We do not think the less of the woman members because they sometimes opposed bills of a very pretentious kind. When the author of an anti-liquor bill said its passage would elevate humanity and raise the moral standard of the community," both Mrs. KLOCK and Mrs. CHESSINGHAM voted against it. Mrs. HOLLY introduced a bill, which was supported by the other two women representatives, for the protection of the young women of Colorado. She delivered a long speech in favor of it. When a man member made a sneering remark about it, the three women hissed at him. There was great excitement in the House. The further consideration of the bill had to be postponed; but the women representatives were not cast into despair on that ac-

upon it were unworthy of Coloradians. Another thing about the three woman representatives may be deserving of notice. They were determined to get their share of the spoils of office by securing places for their woman friends. They did not rest satisfied with the election of Mrs. A. J. PEAVY to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or with that of a woman to the office of Reading Clerk of the Senate, or with the success of Mrs. CRES-SINGHAM, the Secretary of the Republican caucus, in securing three-fourths of the legislative clerkships for women. They were constantly on the lookout for appointments for their woman constituents. It was surprising to some of the feeble-minded man members how often they got what they wanted. But we say that even these things should not destroy the romance of woman-

count, and the bill was again brought up.

The speeches of some of the man members

hood. From first to last the woman members of the Colorado Legislature made a very respectable record, though not a particularly brilliant one. They were certainly as smart as the man members.

It is an interesting experiment that has been made in Colorado for the first time in American history. Judging by the bad fortune of woman suffrage elsewhere in recent times, the experiment is not likely to be made in any other State for a good while. It has not reflected any singular honor upon woman politicians as lawmakers.

Hope.

" Name her TRILBY," writes another correspondent ambitious to name the new yacht. "She was fast, and showed her heels to the Englishmen." Mr. HARD A. LEE. as another representative of the party of expressivness and "ingenuity," thinks that all the desired sentiments will be best denoted by the title "We're Here." Mr. LEE and the TRILBY inventor are types of a very large party, with whose fancy that of THE SUN differs radically.

This is a good year to depart from the principle of free imagination that has governed the naming of all boats previously built to defend the America's Cup, and if there is any special reason for giving to this champion a particular name, to christen her with the name so indicated. All previous defenders have had admirable names. Puritan, Priscilla, and Mayflower were perfect; Atlantic and Volunteer not quite so good; Pilgrim and Jubilee, excellent: Colonia, a worthy companion; Vigilant, capital. But let us for once drop Vigilants and Defenders and Aphrodites and Flyaways, and all such favored accidents of perplexed taste, and take this time a name which justifies itself, which is proud in its history, beautiful and dignified in its form and sound. and to which circumstances point as one of peculiar happiness for the occasion. Hope is the name, long honored in American seafaring, and the motto of the cup defender's own native home, the small but many shored State of Rhode Island. Let the coming yacht be named Hope by all means.

There was universal surprise last Thursday when the "military editor" of the Evening Post made complaint in court that another man had given him a black eye. Everybody had supposed that the military editor of that bellicose paper was LARRY GODKIN; but this was not the name that the complainant gave when he appeared in Jefferson Market Court. He testified that his business was that of military editor, and that his name was-no matter what, so long as it was not LARRY GODKIN. Did the complainant, who offered his black eye in evidence, speak the truth in court as to his name, or did he render himself liable to arrest and prosecution by giving a name other than his own? The case ought to be further investigated, even though the complaint was withdrawn the day after it was made. It would reulse a whole mountain of oaths and a cart load of evidence to make the readers of the Erening Post believe that its military editor, the man with a black eye, does not bear the name of LARRY GODKIN

The withholding of the pay of the election inspectors for last year's service, on techni-cal grounds, is a scandal. The blunder of making it is chargeable to the Good Govern ment Club busybodies, who did what they could at that election to prevent an honest vote and to embarrass a fair count by their officious intermeddling. A number of worthy men, who need the money and who honestly carned it. find their due withheld on frivolous pretexts.

In the societies of woman debaters, subfeets not less solid than those provided for the man college debaters are taken up. In the debate between Harvard and Princeton on Wed nesday last the question was: "Should There Be a Property Qualification for the Franchise?" In the great prize debate of last criday afternoon between the young woman members of the Philomathean and the Alpha Reta Gamma Literary Societies of the Normal Codege of the City of New York the question was: "Was Japan Justified in Declaring the Present War upon China?" Again, in another detate held the same day by the woman members of the League for Political Education, this huge question was tackled: "Is Municipal Ownership of Gas Works and Street Railronds Desirable?" It seems to us that the young women of this city seized even heavier questions for debate than the young men of Harvard and Princeton The franchise question looks light as a feather a comparison with the gas question or the Japanese question, both of which trouble even

The Harvard boys who took the side against property qualification, beat the Princeton boys. who took the other side. The Alpha Beta Gam ma girls, who stood up for the Japs, got the

prize of \$10 in gold, which was lost by the Philomathean girls, who stood up for John. As for the gas question, it was left unsettled by the eague. The woman debaters there rambled off into accient history, and modern millionairesm. and the preternatural selfishness of man. Upon this last thing, some of them spoke with

ustifiable severity, wholly forgetting the gas.

We wish these debating young men and roung women would take up some questions that have not been hammered out so much or s ong as those they took up last week. One of the most entertaining subjects of thought be fore the world at this time is the utility of argon, about which we have given abundant information in THE SUN.

We are not surprised at the stir that has een created in Washington by the circumstance that on the afternoon of Friday last Mr. Chevenand took a walk, a walk which covered a distance of six blocks. He went out at the nictest hour of the day, when all the officecolders ought to be on duty, but the news of the novelty spread rapidly, and people rushed to their windows to get a look. The Kalser frequently takes a stroll in Berlin; the figure of President FAURE is a familiar one on the boulerards of Paris, and even Queen Victoria has several times taken a short walk behind a muffler in London. But our ruler is a stranger in Pennsylvania avenue and to the cross streets, though it is said he sometimes treads the grass which Coxey was warned to keep off. It would help him along to take a brisk walk around town every day, and to get acquainted with some of the residents of Washngton who are not in office. Many an Oriental baba has picked up lots of knowledge by going around the streets in mufti, the streets of Bagdad especially.

Grabbers all: GOFF, DAMSEN, and Hogser. The grab of the first named was for \$5,500 a year additional salary and for all the patronage of the court in which he is the junior ludge. The grab of the second was for taking the auctioneer privilege away from accredited auctioneers, for a place for his family physician at the public expense, and for all the political places in sight. The grab of the third, the least of all was for his Coroner's salary while being paid as an examining surgeon for pensioners. Why did the people of New York choose three grabbers in November?

If religious enthusiasts are to be excluded from office under Mayor STRONG, and if all the men who ever were bartenders are to be excluded from service upon the police force by Commissioner Andrews, we fear there will be trouble in getting the most active kind of citiens to fil! the places vacated by Democrats. If hot gospellers and bartenders are to be prevented from holding office, they ought to be prevented from voting; for it seems to us that the principle of equal rights is violated when they are deprived of any of the opportunities of citizenship. They pay taxes like other people. Some of them are as good and competent as other people. No discrimination against any citizen on account of his religion or his calling so long as he is honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution.

The co-laborer in the cause of political eform is worthy of his Police Commissioner ship, if he can get it.

The fitness of things is beautifully illus trated in the proposition to place in Boston memorial to FRANCIS PARKMAN, for which pur pose subscriptions may be sent to the treasure of the committee, Mr. HENRY L. HIGGINSON, 44 State street, that city. This memorial to PARK MAN, a man who by his place in the small band of American historians might properly be re membered by any city in the United States de siring to pay a tribute to American letters, is to be set up in Boston, his native city, and in his own garden even, which is soon to become a part of the Boston parks. Boston is the spot for a statue to PARKMAN, although Americans every where can help in putting it there.

The act of Dean McNulty of Paterson requiring Prof. WILLIAM DAVIS to give up play ing in St. John's Church or resign his place as organist in the Barnert Memorial Temple, synagogue, seems somewhat harsh. Moreover, t is doubtful whether there is any real question of Catholic discipline in the matter. The differ ence between playing an organ in a Jewish synagogue and singing in a theatre may be con siderable; but it is on record that the late Car dinal Cullen, of anti-Fenian fame, on morthan one occasion in Dublin engaged prominen members of certain Italian opera companies to sing in the Cathedral; and on such occasions high fee was charged for admission to the

Now, if that was admissible in the Cathedral Dublin, why should not Prof. WILLIA DAVIS be allowed to play the organ in the syna gogue, and also to play it in the Catholi church? He is simply a professional gentle man engaged professionally in each establish ment. However, we do not propose to go into the merits of the case. Dean McNuLTY may be right, or he may be wrong; but on the face of it just now, it does seem as if he were a little verzealous.

A while ago, the man waiters in several restaurants went on strike because they wer required to shave off their beards; and now several of the woman waiters in a restaurant have gone on strike because they were told they must comb their bangs back from their brows The hair on the face of a man or the head of woman is a possession which must be defended at every risk. Even a Chinaman is outrage when any one interferes with his oucue.

The Sixty-ninth Battation and Lieut .- Col. Smith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is with feelings of much pleasure and hopefulness that I read in this morning's SUN of the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Smith to command the Sixty ninth Battalion; pleasure that so good a soldier and man has been selected, and hopefulness in that it may be the end of the troubles in the Sixty-ninth, and that he may bring the old organization up to the position it should and by right ought to occupy. During the late strike in Brooklyn Col. Smith

as the readers of THE SUN are aware, probably, was in command of the Sixty-ninth, and it was my pleasant duty to serve under him, and a more courteous man or capable officer it would be hard to find. And I am sure he condeared himself to the men on that occasion, and I trust that the officers and men of the Sixty-Binth will give him a hearty welcome.

a hearty welcome.

There is no reason why a firm and capable officer should not make the regiment what I officer should not make the regiment what it once was, an organization that an Irishman, and an American, too, might be proud of. The and an American, too, might be proud of. The same blood and bone is in it now that was when it fought and died to save the flag of this country, and any one the least conversant with history knows the record for bravery and courage that Irish soldiers have made on almost every battleifeld in Europe and America, Ye, and for the qualities that make a commander, too, for has not the Irish race given to the world some of its greatest denerals?

So, let us hope that the advent of Col. Smith into the battalion will be the beginning of a new era of prosperity, and that he will soon have it what New Yorkers love to call it, the "Gallant Saty-unith."

Engransat, Private Co. I., 69th Battalion, New York, March 29.

She'll Never Spank Graver Cleveland Again

From the San Francisco Chronicle. March 10.—Mary Westfull, who died at her learlister's rauch near North Ontario last night at the ago of the years, had some remarkable experies or long life. She was the wislow of James Westfull, no was the junior law partner of William H. Seward at Aubura, N. V., in the early forties. She knew Pres deat Cleveland's parents infinately, when the Pr out's father was a Pro-byterian preacher at the little vidage of Clinton, near Uties, and she recollected un til her dying thy several occasions when she berself called personal chartleement upon the future Presi dent, because of some boyish naughtiness in the neighborhood where Mr. Westfall lived about 1845.

A Beligious Hintus. From the Linemos Sures Herald Owing to Carnival there will be no Presbyterlar

service in Town on Sunday evening. Napoleon and the Puzzle.

In Napoleon's time
Through the Aips he did climb,
In a manner considered unique;
We very hitch doubt.
If he'd quickly find out
If he'd quickly find out
The way to the top of Pike's Peak.—4du

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY

Lectures enlivened by stereopticon views, teading English and French, and, above all, conce varied by runs to Newport to inspect cottage Sunday at Tuxedo, a health trip to Lakewee and an hour here and there of contemplation, not in church, but at the milliner's, fill up the hours of a society woman's life just at present A very tame, menotonous life it would be but for the hope which springs eternal in the human breast of Easter dances, weddings, evenings in the opera, pretty women in dainty gowns, spring flowers, soft, balmy breezes, and all the inna merable refreshments to mind and body which Easter never falls to bring. One more fortnight of the penitential season and the city will be transformed as by a magician's want into olg garden of all that nature and art can preduce to delight men's and women's hear;s.

During the week there have been but fee social gatherings except at sewing classes, where the work of clothing the naked goes bravely en, with food for the mind as well as for the body in the form of gossip and luncheon if it bea morning meeting, and tea and toast with a sprinkling of the male element at the afternoon and evening functions. Sunday is perhaps the most cheerful day of the seven, as parties of cyclists glide quietly up the boulevants of through the Central Park, with faces as solema and motion as noiseless as if a funeral or a church service were their ultimate destination when in point of fact they have nothing more serious before them than a folly breakfastat Claremont. There are any number of "al homes" now on Sunday afternoon and evening or informal dinners and 5 o'clock teas, so that the so-called day of rest is one of very pleasant excitement and fatigue.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden broke in upon

the dulness of the week with a dinner of twenty-four on Tuesday, at which, in accordance with the fashion, which is fast creeping inte favor, there was a mingling of matrons and maidens, bachelors and bachelor maids, without distinction of age. Until now it has siways been deemed important to the success of a dianer that the guests should be contemporaries and chosen from among those who meet ever day at the same functions, and have all their tastes and pursuits in common. But a veteral dinner giver has discovered that resebuts are sometimes tame and uninteresting, the girls being shy and the men not up the conversational mark; that they need to have the pace set for them, and the ball started by active brains and experienced hands. Moreover, a table, especially if it be round or oval, serrounded by young married couples, has always a disturbing element in a jealous husband or a flirtatious wife, and men and women in the afternoon of life, however brilliant and cuitivated they may be, are never at their best without a pretty face to look at, or a youthful voice to say, "How clever and how charming!" to their best "mots" and wittlest sallies, Therefore it is now decreed that dinner parties are to consist of widely divergent elements, and that the very young, the moderately young, and the middle aged are to meet together for mutual encouragement and enjoyment.

The members of the Thursday Evening (10) held their meeting at Mrs. J. Hampden Robbs and enjoyed good music, both vocal and instrumental. The Polish planist, Miss Synmowsks, played, and Mr. Plunkett Greene sang some charming German and Irish ballads.

There was also a very pleasant indies' reception at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on Thursday afternoon, which is always the white letter day of the week. Commodore Robert Center represented the club and did the honors to a large number of ladies. Mr. Hasselbringk played violin soles and helped to make the first of the yacht club entertainments for this season decidedly successful.

A number of picture galleries have opened their doors of late, and the exhibition of ecclesiastical art in sculpture, painting, and embroid ery has attracted many visitors. Mrs. Leslie Cotton, an artist of considerable fame on the other side, and now a resident of London, has several pastels on exhibition at Knoedler's galery-one of Mrs. Savile-Lumley, formerly Mrs. Helyar, and a pretty likeness of Miss Bessy Davis, which, however, hardly does justice to the original. Mrs. Cotton is on a visit to he own country, after an absence of several years. and is said by those who have seen her to be

looking extremely well. The engagements of Miss Nina Ewing, daugh-ter of Mr. John Ewing, to Mr. John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, and of Miss Adèle Larocque, daughter of Mr. Joseph Larocque, to Mr. Howard Thomas, have been announced, as have also those of Miss Manice and Mr. James M. Alexander, and of Miss Angelica Hamilton Law-

rence and Mr. Frank Nash, son of Prof. Nucl. of Hobart College, Geneva. the marriage of Miss Edyth Grant and Arthu Padelford at the American Church in Rome was a pretty affair. All the swell English now in Rome, friends of the Countess of Essex, were present, and there was a large representation of mericans, including the American Ambassador, and Mrs. the Comtesse d'Agueda and her newly married spouse, Mr. Frank Morse of Boston: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gardiner, Mrs. Mason and Miss Pierson, Mr. Edward Padelford and his wife, formerly Mrs. Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs.

Quincy Shaw of Boston, and many others. An engagement recently announced in Boston is that of Mr. Richard Fay Parker, son of the late Harry Parker and grandson of Mrs. Margaret Hills Parker to Miss Rosa Guild, a very pretty and attractive Boston maiden.

New York clubmen who have been vechtles in the Mediterranean during the winter, and enenjoyed the races from Cannes and Nice, are focuseing at Rome for Easter, when they will nake a better showing of bachelordom than we have had at home for some time past. Among hem are Ray Miller and Eugene Higgins, It, Suydam Palmer and his friends, who will return ome very soon in the Yampa, and Mr. Robert Hargous and Mr. J. J. Van Alen.

A meeting of the Patriarchs, which was beid week ago in Delmonico's rooms, decided that the balls, which are to be two instead of three, every winter, should be under the management of an Executive Committee consisting of Mr. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. August Belmont, and Mr. E. L. Baylies, who will have full power and control over all the arrangements. Mr. George Griswold Haven has consented to act as Secretary, and will have the direction of all business details, but declines to take an active part in the management of the balls.

The concerts of the Musical Art Society, the econd of which was given last evening are charming entertainments. Apart from theer. cellence of the programme, which brought the audience into close relations with Bach Schumann, Beethoven, and other great masters, the freshness of attire among the chorus sagers the perfume of flowers which filled every jarl of the great hall, and the representative andience of society people and musical enthusings, created an atmosphere of refinement which is seldom seen in the concert room.

Newport is passing through its annual plans of fresh paint, upturned lawns, the real all preme of builders, gardeners, and road makera The new "Brenkers," Mr. Cornelius Vanders bilt's substantial home, is approaching completion at last, and a part of it at least will be occur pied by Mr. Vanderbilt during the latter part of the summer. For the month of June he has provided his family with a lovely regided will leafy Lenox. It is expected that Mrs. Alva Vanderbitt will open her marble house early in the season and will give some entertainment for her children. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Blight and their daughters, who were abroad just goar, will be at their cottage this summer. Mrs. sills vesant Fish is said to be in scarell home that will afford more accoming the the Train villa, which she had expected to take. Mr. and Mrs. De Forest have a ropean trip in prospect, and it is dowhether they will be in Newbort, but Mr. V43 Alen will probably open Wakehurst and make

it the hendquarters of golf and bicycling, as it

was last year. Nothing is known as yet of the

contingent of foreign visitors will are as certain

to flock to Newport in August as bees are to see

tle on a honeyauchle vine. It is hardly likely

that the Duchess of Manchester after her recent

bereavement will cross the ocean this summer,